

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW PTEROPINE BAT FROM LUZON.

BY GERRIT S. MILLER, JR.

[By permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.]

Among some bats collected by Dr. Paul Bartsch in a cave at Montalban, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on July 5, 1908, is an adult male of a species of *Eonycteris*, a genus not hitherto recorded from the archipelago.* The animal is quite distinct from *Eonycteris spelæa* as represented in the National Museum by specimens from the Malay Peninsula, and from the Bornean *E. major* as described by Andersen. It may be known as:

***Eonycteris robusta* sp. nov.**

Type.—Adult male (in alcohol), No. 175849, U. S. National Museum.

Diagnosis.—Size above the maximum for males of *Eonycteris spelæa*, but somewhat less than in the female (male not known) of *E. major*; color as in *E. spelæa*; skull as in the related species, but with conspicuously deepened mandibular ramus (depth at posterior margin of m_3 4.2 instead of 3.2); teeth differing from those of both *E. spelæa* and *E. major* in the reduced, distinctly narrowed condition of crowns, a character especially noticeable in m^1 , pm_4 , and m_1 .

Measurements.—Head and body, 125; tail, 22; tibia, 38.6 (32, 33); † foot, 20 (20, 19.5); forearm, 78 (73, 79.5); thumb, 25.4 (24, 24); second digit, metacarpal, 33 (33, 33.5); third digit, metacarpal, 52 (48.5, 54); first phalanx, 35 (33, 34.5); second phalanx, 46 (43, 45); fourth digit, metacarpal, 52 (47, 47.5); first phalanx, 27 (27.5, 28.5); second phalanx, 30 (25.5, —); fifth digit, metacarpal, 49 (43.5, 51.5); first phalanx, 24 (21.5, 23.5); second phalanx, 22.6 (19.5, 24); ear, 19 (19, —); width of ear, 14 (13, —); condylobasal length of skull, 35.2 (35.5, 36.8); breadth of braincase, 14.9 (15.2, 16.2); zygomatic breadth, 22.2 (22.8, —); rostral

* See Hollister's list of mammals of the Philippine Islands (Philippine Journ. Sci., vol. 7, sect. D, No. 1, February, 1912) and Andersen's Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the British Museum, 2nd ed., vol. 1, p. 732, March 23, 1912.

† Of the measurements in parenthesis the first is the maximum of 8 males of *E. spelæa*, the second that of the type (female) of *E. major*, both as recorded by Andersen.

breadth over roots of canines, 7.8 (7.8, —); postorbital constriction, 7.8 (8.5, 9.0); interorbital constriction, 7.6 (7.8, 8.0); mandible, 27.9 (28, 30.5); coronoid height, 11.2 (10.7, —); maxillary toothrow, 13.5 (13.0, 13.8); mandibular toothrow, 14.8 (14.6, 15.4); m^1 , 2.2 x 1.0 (2.6 x 1.4, 2.3 x 1.2); pm_4 , 1.8 x 0.7 (2.0 x 1.2, 2.0 x 0.9); m_1 , 1.9 x 0.8 (2.4 x 1.3, 2.1 x 1.1); m_3 , 0.9 x 0.6 (1.2 x 0.9, 1.2 x 1.0).

Remarks.—The Philippine *Eonycteris* is readily distinguishable from *E. spelwa* by its greater general bulk, longer forearm and tibia, deeper mandibular ramus, and smaller teeth. Its relationships with the imperfectly known *E. major* are not so clear, but the general size appears to be less (forearm of male *robusta* about equal to that of female *major*), the color shows none of the peculiarities described in the Bornean species, and the size of the individual teeth is noticeably reduced.